



ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

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THOMAS G. NEWMAN, } EDITORS.  
GEORGE W. YORK, }

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## EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

Seek Not to Walk by borrowed light,

But keep unto thine own;

Do what thou doest with thy might,

And trust thyself alone.

Work for some good—not idly lie

Within the human hive;

And though the outward man should die,

Keep thou the heart alive.

—ALICE CARY.

**A Free Portrait** of your favorite Presidential candidate is offered on page 293, in connection with the *Orange Judd Farmer* and the BEE JOURNAL. We have a set of these Portraits in our office, and can say that they are very fine indeed. They are 12x16 inches in size, and, as a picture, would ornament any home. The *Orange Judd Farmer* is an elegant, 16-page, weekly farm and home paper, and should be read by all who want to make a success of farm work, and also have a well-informed household.

**The Honey Market.**—It is safe to say that there is less honey now in the hands of producers as well as dealers and commission men, than at any time since 1877; the scarcity extends over the eastern, western and southern States. Excessive rains in some sections, drouths and cold, foggy weather in others have conspired to make the honey yield much less than usual, for this year, and last year the crop was much below the average. The markets throughout the United States are quite bare of either comb or extracted honey, and as present indications for a good yield of late honey are not favorable, home demand will require most if not all the honey now in sight, leaving nothing or very little of the commodity for export to foreign countries. A good article of honey is therefore likely to command a good price, regardless of the low price of sugar.—*Exchange*.

**In Sunny Southland** is the name of a new department which is begun on page 300 of this issue, and will be conducted by Mrs. Jennie Atchley. She will endeavor to make it an interesting and profitable feature of the BEE JOURNAL for those keeping bees in the "Sunny South," and it is hoped that their appreciation will be manifested by an increased number of readers from that "Paradise" of our country—for it indeed will be a Paradise for bees, when once it is fully developed apiculturally. Mrs. Atchley is a good writer, and knows, from practical experience, whatever ideas she transmits through her sharp pencil. We bespeak for her efforts a hearty appreciation, not only in the South, but all over our fair land, or wherever the BEE JOURNAL goes—and that is everywhere.

**Why** are cheap bargains like prisons? Because they're mostly "sells" (cells).

Read S. F. & I. Trego's Advertisement.

**Work at Jackson Park** has progressed considerably during the past two weeks. Except on the Manufacturer's Building, all the structural iron work was in place on Aug. 9, 1892. The Machinery Hall and Electricity Building are the only structures incomplete. Work on landscape gardening is now far advanced. Twenty-three State buildings are in progress. The Washington building will at once be commenced. Montana will probably be the first State building finished, for the interior work, as well as the exterior staff work, is already well advanced. The Turkish village on the Midway Plaisance will be immediately started. Work has been commenced on the building for Germany. The Government departments are being actively pushed forward. The main building is about finished, except around the base of the dome, while the battle-ship Illinois is now commencing to look something like a man-of-war, with its white covering of cement and smoke-stacks in place. Work has also been begun on the Government life-saving station.

**Queens Mating from Upper Stories.**—Mr. John McKeon, of Dryden, N. Y., on Aug. 12, 1892, wrote us as follows about his experience with a queen:

In the forepart of last month I had a swarm to issue from a 2-story hive that I was using for extracting, so I picked up the queen, and when the swarm was out I put the parent hive to one side, and put a hive with empty combs with a queen-excluder on top. I hived the swarm, and transferred the brood to the second story, and then transferred to the third story the surplus combs.

In about a week I cut out all the cells but one, and as that one seemed to be younger, I thought it best to leave it a day or two longer, and, besides, I could not use it just then. Well, I forgot about it, so when I did open the hive the queen had hatched. I looked for her, but did not find her at that time, and did not search any more. On Aug. 8th I opened that hive, and was surprised to find four combs well filled with brood

in all stages. I found a fine, large yellow queen, and doing good work.

How did that queen become fertile? She had not been out of the hive.

It may be said that it was the old queen. No, sir; the old queen was in the bottom hive with a full sheet of excluder zinc on top, and with a clipped wing. The queen above was not clipped when I found her. I wish to say, also, that there was plenty of drones in the above hives. I have been taught that queens are only fertilized outside, and on the wing. I would be pleased to hear what Mr. Doolittle thinks of this case.

JOHN McKEON.

Dryden, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1892.

The foregoing being referred to Mr. Doolittle, he replies thus:

Unbeknown to you, or otherwise, there was a crack or hole in or about one of those upper stories large enough for the queen to go out and return, to meet the drones, and was fertilized, without doubt, on the wing, as all queens are. This is the principle upon which the "Mating of Queens from Upper Stories," as given in my book, is founded. While under favorable circumstances the plan works successfully, as in this case, yet at other times and under other circumstances, it is an entire failure, the bees "balling" the young queens when two or three days old.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

**England** seems to be ahead when it comes to encouraging bee-culture. It is reported that about \$3,000 has been appropriated by the Government to provide free teaching in practical bee-keeping. And yet our United States—the wealthiest country on the Globe—cannot afford the "mere pittance of \$1,000" for bee-culture!

**Circulars** for 1892 have been received from—

Henry Stewart, Wauzeka, Wis.—16 pages—Stewart Honey-Boxes and other Bee-Supplies.

Noah D. West, Middleburgh, N. Y.—4 pages—Spiral Wire Queen-Cell Protectors and Queen-Cages.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.—24 pages, with brilliantly-colored cover.

O. R. Coe, Windham, N. Y.—4 pages—Coe's Hotel in the Catskill Mountains.

**The Nebraska State** Bee-Keepers' Convention will be held in the Honey Hall on the State Fair Grounds at Lincoln, Nebr., on Sept. 7 and 8, 1892. It is desired that every bee-keeper of that State attend the meeting. The programme, as arranged, and published in the *Nebraska Bee-Keeper* for August, is as follows:

**FIRST DAY—SEPT. 7.**

Roll Call. Reports of Officers. President's Address. Essays and Discussions.

**\* SECOND DAY—SEPT. 8.**

Election of Officers. Essays and Discussions.

The following essays and persons are announced:

Where Should We Market Our Surplus Honey?—E. Whitcomb.

Queen-Rearing—Chas. White.

Woman as a Bee-Keeper—Mrs. J. N. Heater.

Bee-Journalism—L. D. Stilson.

Nebraska and Iowa as Honey-Producing States—E. Kretchmer, of Red Oak, Iowa.

Bee-Keeping as an Avocation—Aug. E. Davidson.

Honey-Producing Plants—A. C. Tyrrel.

How to Begin Right in the Apiary—J. M. Carr.

Difficulties of a Beginner—W. F. Jenkins.

The Hive We Use, and Why We Use It—Discussion, led by Levering Bros.

Statistics of the Year—Secretary L. D. Stilson.

**Hard to Please.**—It is strange how differently constituted members of the human family are. A great variety may be found in the ranks of any pursuit. Some can see no good in anything, and find fault with everything. These kind of people work injury to an industry, and, while it may be impossible to change their natures, perhaps some of them, by reading the following anecdote, related by a certain Dr. Todd, will realize how ridiculous they appear:

Some people are always out of sorts. The weather is always just what they don't want. I met one of these men

awhile ago, a farmer, who raised all manner of crops. It was a wet day, and I said:

"Mr. Nayling, this rain will be fine for your grass crop."

"Yes, perhaps; but it is bad for the corn, and will keep it back. I don't believe we shall have a crop."

A few days after this, when the sun was shining hot, I said:

"Fine day for your corn, sir."

"Yes, but its awful for the rye. Rye wants cold weather."

Again, on a cold morning, I met my neighbor, and said:

"This must be capital for your rye, Mr. Nayling."

"Yes, but it is the very worst weather for corn and grass. They want heat to bring them forward."

**Prof. Chas. E. Bessey**, of Lincoln, Nebr., we learn by the *Nebraska Bee-Keeper*, is getting up a display of the honey-plants of Nebraska, and desires the co-operation of bee-keepers. Those wishing to aid him in making the collection, will kindly send him a postal card asking for instructions. Other States should also undertake such a display, so that the whole country may be represented in what would be an interesting floral feature of the apiarian exhibit at the World's Fair next year.

**Friend Hutchinson**, editor of of the *Bee-Keepers' Review*, is "pictured" in the *Canadian Bee Journal* for Aug. 15. In the comments about the likeness (?) we find that it is called "a very spirited representation" of our brother editor. Quite true. It is so "spirited" that it might be taken for a "ghost" or "hobgoblin," were it not for the name under the picture. All joking aside, the *Canadian Bee Journal* has been much improved during the past few months.

**It is Announced** that the Postmaster-General of the United States has decided to issue a new series of postage stamps, with designs appropriate to the commemoration of the discovery of America.



**'Twixt Sleep and Waking.**

In the stillness o' the mornin', as I lie 'twixt  
sleep and waking,  
I kin hear the lambs a' bleatin', an the roos-  
ter's 'rousin' crow,  
The gobblin' o' the gobbler, the young calves'  
rav'nous bawlin',  
The neighin' o' th' little colts, the milk cow's  
solemn low;  
An' I see th' grass is green, an' there's blos-  
soms on th' trees,  
An' I hear th' hum o' bees as they gather  
honey there,  
An' then, 'twixt sleep an' wakin', I jest feel a  
little homesick,  
Altho' I tell th' fellows that I gin'rally don't  
care.  
—New York Herald.

**The World's Fair Buildings**

will be dedicated on Oct. 21st instead of the 12th, Congress having passed a bill to that effect. October 21st is the exact anniversary of Columbus' landing, allowance being made for the correction in the calendar made by Pope Gregory. The change of date of dedication was made in the interest of chronological accuracy, and also to oblige New York city, which will have a Columbian celebration on Oct. 12th.

**The Minnesota Fair** will be held at Hamline, Minn., on Sept. 5 to 10. Mr. J. P. West, of Hastings, President of the State Bee-Keepers' Association, is Superintendent of the department devoted to "Honey, Bees and Apiarian Supplies." Mr. M. Cutler, who has sent us a copy of the Premium List, and who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Minnesota State Bee-Keepers' Association, says this in a letter to us:

As many of our apiarists have a good crop of honey this season, and the premiums are very liberal, it is hoped that all will take an interest in the exhibit, and make it one of the best ever made in the Northwest.

Under the heading of the bee and honey department we find the following interesting information, which is quite novel in a premium list:

T. N.—Fruit is not injured by bees because a bee has no biter.

A bee's life is not measured by days and weeks, but by its activity.

We can be men and still humble be(es).

**BEE SUPERSTITION.**—A curious custom at one time prevailed in Buckinghamshire. At the death of the person who attended to the bees, a member of the family would go out in the evening and tap at every hive, repeating before each, "Bees, bees, your keeper is dead!" This is done to prevent the bees forsaking the hives.

The Premium List and "Rules Governing the Exhibit" are as follows:

Exhibitors must be residents of Minnesota. All honey must be the product of bees owned by the exhibitor, and all articles for premiums in this division must be owned by the exhibitor.

A breach of these regulations, or of any rule of this Society, will forfeit all premiums that may be awarded.

No entries received after Sept. 3.

**CLASS 64—HONEY.**

	1st P.	2d P.	3d P.
Most attractive display of comb honey.....	\$15	\$10	\$ 8
Most attractive display of extracted honey.....	15	10	8
Display of 20 lbs. comb honey, quality and manner of putting up for market considered.....	9	6	4
Display of 25 pounds extracted honey, quality and manner of putting up for market considered.....	9	6	4

**CLASS 65—BEES, SUPPLIES, ETC.**

Single nucleus of Italian bees..	7	5	
Single nucleus of black bees....	7	5	
Single nucleus of Syrian bees....	7	5	
Single nucleus of Carniolan bees	7	5	
Collection of queens of different races .....	12	8	
Most attractive display of beeswax .....	7	5	
Specimen of beeswax, not less than 10 lbs., soft, bright, yellow wax to have preference .....	6	3	
Honey vinegar, not less than one gallon, shown in glass.....	5	3	
Assortment of honey candles....	4	2	
Display of apiarian supplies and implements.....	10	5	
Largest and best variety of uses to which honey may be applied, illustrated by individual samples of the different things into which it enters as a component; for example, canned fruits, cakes, pastry, meats, vinegar, etc.....	15	8	5

**GRAND SWEEPSTAKES.**

Largest, best, most interesting, attractive, and instructive exhibition in this department, all things considered .....	25	15	10
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**The Total Value** of honey imported into Great Britain during July, 1892, was nearly \$63,000. We learn this from the *British Bee Journal* of Aug. 11.

**The Chicago Fire.**—The near approach of the World's Fair awakens increased interest in Chicago and her wonderful history. To-day Chicago is probably the finest city in the world architecturally, and all practically built within twenty years. The most thrilling and wonderful chapter in the city's history is the one telling of the great fire and the subsequent rebuilding. It reads like a tale from Fairy Land.

The new and magnificent "Cyclorama of the Chicago Fire" just opened in this city, shows in a most surprising manner the city *during* the great fire; with its thousands of acres of red-hot ruins, thousands more of a surging sea of flame, and countless thousands of panic-stricken people fleeing for their lives, it is the most grand, awe-inspiring, and realistic scene ever produced by man. The whole effect is greatly intensified by the introduction of novel mechanical and electrical devices, making the whole situation seem like reality. This remarkable exhibition is located on Michigan Avenue, near Madison Street, and will remain as a prominent attraction during the World's Fair. Our readers should make a note of this great work, and not fail to visit it.

We had the pleasure of viewing this matchless piece of art and nature combined, last week, and were simply amazed at the scene presented. We could almost imagine ourselves in Chicago on that "red-hot" Monday, Oct. 9, 1871—over 20 years ago. Ten famous artists, both in Europe and America, executed the splendid view. It would have required twenty years for one man to have alone performed the work necessary to put the picture in its present completed condition. It is viewed by thousands daily, and no one should leave Chicago without spending an hour looking at what a city of ruins this was a few years ago.

In order that the reader may form something like a correct idea of the magnitude and destructiveness of the

greatest fire known to history, we give below a few figures to remember about the Chicago Fire:

Number of acres burned per hour, 125.  
 Number of buildings burned per hour, 1,000.  
 Number of people rendered homeless per hour, 6,000.  
 Value of property burned per hour, \$12,000,000, or a million dollars every five minutes.  
 Loss, over \$200,000,000.  
 People homeless, 100,000.  
 Number of lives lost, unknown.

If all the buildings burned in Chicago were placed end to end, it would make an unbroken row 150 miles long.

The painting was supplied to the Chicago Fire Cyclorama Company, by Messrs. Reed and Gross, of Chicago and Melbourne, Australia, the foremost men in the world for the production of works of this class. The contract has been fulfilled by them to the entire satisfaction of the Company, and to the surprise and delight of all beholders of this great work. The subject is the most difficult one that has ever been transferred to canvas, and altogether it is the most elaborate and expensive work of art ever attempted. Messrs. Reed and Gross received for their contract \$250,000.

The paints used in making the Painting were all specially prepared and ground in poppy seed oil, and are probably the finest ever used upon a Cyclorama. Some of the colors cost from \$5.00 to \$30.00 per pound. Nearly two tons of paints and oils were required. The canvas is nearly 50 feet high, and about 400 feet long. Approximately 20,000 square feet of surface.

In a letter to the Cyclorama Company, Prof. David Swing—one of Chicago's popular preachers—who was here during the Fire, writes as follows:

Your artists have done wonders with the scene known as the Chicago Fire. I had little hope that any painters could do anything with so large a subject; but to those who saw the whole affair, your painting is true and really wonderful.

## IN SUNNY SOUTHLAND.

CONDUCTED BY

**Mrs. Jennie Atchley,**

FLOYD, HUNT CO., TEX.

### Introductory Remarks.

FRIENDS:—Before taking up this work, I wish to say that I have been repeatedly urged to start a bee-paper, but, after due consideration, I concluded that it was best and safest not to do so. Having already been permitted "to ride" a little way upon "journalistic waters," I find that many times "the sea" is rough. Therefore, I have made arrangements to ride in one of the old, reliable, trustworthy and well-ried "boats"—the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL—and I shall feel much safer there, than in a "new boat" of our own. And then, I had rather let Bro. York lose the sleep—don't you see?

Now, dear Southern bee-keeping friends, let us try to make our department interesting to all alike, and "know no North, no South," etc., but as we know where there is union there is strength, so with the best ability I have, I expect to give you bits of bee news and items of interest weekly, and with the help of our Southern bee-friends I trust we shall make our department a success.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

### Bee-Notes by the Way.

IF YOUR THINK that bees can't hear, just hold a frame before you, and hollow loud, and watch them "squat." You need not let your breath strike them, either.

DR. MILLER, in "Stray Straws," seems yet not to know why bees swarm. Why, Doctor, they swarm just because they want to.

I WONDER WHERE Bro. E. France is going to get \$140 to pay rent on his 560 colonies of bees this year, as he gets no honey at all. Oh, well, I guess "where there's a will there's a way."

OUR NEXT WEEK'S SUBJECT will be about bee-caves in Texas, and mistaken ideas, etc. Southern bee-friends, give us your aid, and along with your articles send us some subscribers. Let us spread our AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL all over Texas and the South.

### Hand-Picked Drones—Simp. Hives.

Mr. C. V. Mann, of Riverton, Ills., has asked me to answer the following questions:

1. What is meant by "hand-picked drones?"
2. Why do you prefer the Simplicity hive, and only 8 frames?

To the first question I would say that I mean by "hand-picked drones," just the same as hand-picked apples. When I wish to get the best looking ones, I go to my drone hives, lift out the frames, and with my hands I pick out the very *yellowest* drones, put them in a large cage, take them to the "mating yards," and place them in a nucleus. You see, the drones from any queen are not all marked just alike, hence I "hand-pick" for the best.

To the second question let me say that I use the Simplicity hive just because I like it best, and 8 frames are plenty for queen-rearing, besides being much lighter than the old 10-frame hive. Again, I find the majority prefer nuclei made of the Langstroth frame. I do not raise a "hive war" with any one, for I know that the hive does not cut as large a figure in the case of the bee-keeper, as does the one that operates the hive. Any good, movable-frame hive, not too large or too small, is all right; but, it is best to use a uniform frame.

### Migratory Bee-Keeping, Etc.

I have learned that moving bees from one field to another does not pay here, as a rule, unless the flow is a failure, and you can get to where honey is more plentiful. What I am striking at is this: If you have a good flow of honey at home, for two or three weeks, then at once move to where the bees can have another two weeks' flow at once, it will not pay here, as the bees are so reduced that they are not sufficiently strong to gather much honey. But, should the bees have time to recuperate before moving, it will pay. Remember, that brood-rearing almost entirely stops here when we have a flow of honey, is why they reduce.

Dr. Miller asks this in his "Stray Straws" in *Gleanings*: "Do laying workers ever exist in a hive where you find sealed worker brood?" Yes, Doctor, lots of times.



**Dr. Marshall's Early Bee-Keeping.**

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.—In your letter on page 148 of the BEE JOURNAL, you were mistaken as to the time I received the first queen brought to Texas. I had made arrangements to get a queen from Mr. Langstroth in 1861, but the war came on before I received it. In 1865 I ordered a queen, and received it in May, 1866. It came by express, and cost me in all \$22. I now know it was by no means a first-class queen.

The next queen I received was an imported queen from Dadant, and the best queen I ever received. She was not a very bright color, but large, and all her workers clearly marked, and good workers.

I commenced bee-keeping in Texas in 1854. My first bee-keeping was in Indiana in 1839, and I have been at it ever since. When I gave it my full attention, it paid moderately well. I got the first Langstroth hive in 1865. I had used several hives of improved form before, but no movable frames.

The best honey year we have had in Texas was in 1860. The early part of the year was dry—no rain from February to August. Then we had plenty of rain, and everything took a second growth. The honey-dew was so abundant that it dropped from the hickory trees. My bees swarmed in September, and in a few days would fill the hive with comb.

When I commenced bee-keeping there were no books and no bee-papers; so very many of my facts were gathered by my own observation and experience. Long before the Langstroth frames, I had made bars like the top of the King frames, and by attaching comb I had straight combs made, and thus first was able to see the queen. Of course, the bees attached the combs to the side of the hive. I am now astonished that I did not see the necessity of side and bottom bars.

I am now, for the first time in 50 years, without bees, but I think I will get a few finest quality bees for company. I have tried Cyprians and Holy Land queens, and the Italians; and I have no hesitation in saying—taking them all in all—the pure Italians are the bees, best for all purposes.

W. K. MARSHALL.

Marshall, Tex., Aug. 11, 1892.

**Be Sure** to read offer on page 318.

**QUERIES AND REPLIES.****Old Sections with Undrawn Starters.**

**Query 834.**—Having a number of sections with starters in them, which the bees did not draw out, would it be advisable to use them, or put other starters in them?—Lucile.

Use them.—A. B. MASON.

Use them.—DADANT & SON.

Use them.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Use them.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

Use the old ones.—JAMES HEDDON.

I should use them.—R. L. TAYLOR.

Use them, if they are clean.—E. FRANCE.

Use the last year's sections as they are.—EUGENE SECOR.

If they are clean and bright, yes; otherwise, no.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

If they are clean and firmly fastened, use them as they are.—MRS. J. N. HEATER.

You can use them to good advantage if the sections are not soiled.—H. D. CUTTING.

That comes on disputed ground. So far, I have used the old ones.—C. C. MILLER.

If the sections are clean, and the starters are not worm-eaten, I would use them.—J. P. H. BROWN.

You can steam the starters a little, and they will answer just as well as to use new ones.—J. E. POND.

Cut them out, if the foundation is at all soiled or propolized. If not, they may be used again.—C. H. DIBBERN.

If in good condition, soften a little by keeping them in a rather warm room, and use them. Why not?—A. J. COOK.

I have used such, and saw no difference between them and those that had starters of new foundation.—M. MAHIN.

I would use the old starters if not soiled too much. When finished, you cannot tell much if any difference.—MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

If they are clean, I think they would be all right, but if soiled or hardened by exposure to sunlight, I would put in new.—G. L. TINKER.

I often use them with as good results as any. But it is best to not put them on until the weather gets warm, as the starters will be a little hardened by contact with the air so long.—G. W. DEMAREE.

## CORRESPONDENCE

ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

### Black or German Bees Compared.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

During the forepart of this year there seemed to be more than the usual amount of discussion in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL relative to black bees, some claiming them superior to the Italians, while others considered them fully their equals, as to all the good qualities which go toward making the desired bee of the future.

In answer to Query 810, I see that the Dadants hint that these black bees may be as liable to sport as to color as are the Italians, and, if my memory serves me rightly, at the Albany convention, Mr. C. P. Dadant claimed that there were black bees in this country varying as much as to color as the Italians varied.

These claims remind me of the claims of several years ago, when it was said there was a great difference in the black or German race of bees, as to color, disposition, etc., some claiming that there was a little black bee that was nearly worthless, while from the same race of bees there could be obtained a large brown bee that was equal, if not superior to the Italian. Others claimed that, if we would have the best bees known to the world, we must procure the light gray bee; and still others were equally sure that the dark gray bee, of the same race, was far ahead of any other bee there was.

As I have always been anxious to have the best, I have tried all kinds that have ever been in the United States, except the Egyptians and Punics. In these trials I "took in" all of these different strains of the black or German bee, to see what there was in the different claims put forth for them, and how these bees—brown, gray, etc.—differed from the bees kept by our fathers; and I must say, without desire to hurt anybody's feelings, that I could not detect the slightest difference in any of them, or between them and the bees I formerly kept before I became acquainted with the Italians; and this is why I claim that these bees are a fixed or distinct race. They do not, with me, sport as to color, as do the Italians.

This sporting of the Italians, proves conclusively to my mind that this va-

riety of bees came from an intermingling of races, for were it otherwise, why should they not be as constant as to color as are the German bees?

The last of the Germans I tried, was the large brown bee, claimed to be indigenous in Arkansas. As this queen came late, she did not lay any after she came that fall, so no young bees were reared until after they were put out of the cellar the next spring. In May, upon carefully comparing their color, actions, etc. (after there were plenty of these bees in the hive), with all the others which I had, I could not detect enough difference between them to be noticeable. However, in these close examinations, there was one thing which I did find that made me love the Italians better than ever, and which I wish to tell the readers of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL about.

Having tired of the "gray" bees which I had been experimenting with, I changed their queens at about the time I got the "brown" queen spoken of above, giving Italian queens to these colonies, and as they had not reared brood during the winter, less than one-fourth of the bees were young Italians in these cases, and about the same proportion of young black bees in the other case. When I opened the colonies where the young Italians were, they "stood their ground" on the combs, the same as all Italians will, while a little too much smoke, or a little jar, would set the black bees to running like a flock of sheep over these young yellow bees to such an extent as to nearly knock them off the comb; still they would not run or stir, only as they were carried with the multitude that was surging by.

To tell it just as it was, I had a feeling of pride come over me for the good behavior of these young, fuzzy little bees, which showed so much more bravery and steadfastness than their older companions.

Upon going to the colony where about one-fourth of the bees were young blacks, I found things just the reverse. Here the young bees would dodge about among the older Italians, run down to the bottom of the combs, and tumble off on the ground, or into the hive, according to where the comb was held; and when I came to the queen she was so nervous and fidgety that it was no pleasure to look at her; yet the older Italians "stood their ground," never seeming to care how badly their younger sisters and mother were frightened.

The pleasure with which Italians are handled is, alone, quite a large item in



their favor, which I had partly overlooked until I obtained these black bees for these experiments.

I am well aware that this trait of the black bees makes it easier to take the combs free of bees when working for extracted honey, yet I could not think of tolerating this "running nuisance" for the sake of getting them off the combs a little more easily, especially now that we have the bee-escapes, which largely do away with this shaking of bees off the combs.

In only one thing do the black bees excel the Italians, according to my experience, that is, they will cap their combs a little whiter than any other race or variety of bees with which I am acquainted; but they use much more wax in doing it, so that, while the combs look prettier, there is a loss in wax to nearly balance the looks.

The claim that they enter the surplus apartment more easily than any of the other races, has no weight with me, for, with my management, any of the varieties do not hesitate to go into the sections as soon as honey is to be had from the fields in sufficient quantity for practical work there.

Borodino, N. Y.

## Honey Prospects and Marketing.

THOS. JOHNSON.

In answer to several inquiries regarding the prospects for honey, etc., I will say that I have written to several Eastern bee-keepers, and but few have answered, so I have taken for granted that silence means that they have no surplus honey. One man from Ohio says that he has no surplus, but expects to get enough honey for his bees to winter on.

After watching the reports from different sections of the country, I sum it up in this way:

Minnesota, Iowa and Northern Missouri had a white clover flow of honey, but not much linden and basswood. Bees worked two days in this locality on linden, then the south winds began to blow, and soon cooked the bloom until it did not furnish much nectar.

In regard to prices for white clover honey, I would say to those that have had the good luck to secure a first-class article, they need not be alarmed but that they will receive a good price for the same, because there is less quantity on the market this year than in 1891. If this is not true, then the reports

which I have received through correspondence and through the different bee-papers are not true.

Some three weeks ago I took 144 sections of comb honey and three dozen 3-pound Mason jars of extracted honey to Guthrie Center, and they offered me 12½ cents a pound for comb honey, but they did not want extracted honey at any price. They said that they were buying at 12½ cents, and selling at 15 cents per pound.

I then made arrangements with a bakery firm to sell the 3-pound Mason jars at 50 cents each, and told them that if they could sell the comb honey at 18 cents per section, to sell it; and if not, to let it stand until fall, and then it would sell at 20 cents per pound.

Ten days after I left the honey, I was there, and I intended to bring it home, but lo, and behold! he had sold over 40 sections of the comb honey, and about half of the Mason jars of the extracted honey.

Now, the reader will like to know why my honey sells for 3 cents per pound more on the market than the honey of other bee-men. I will say that I first select the best and whitest sections that I can find for sale, and brand them with my own perfect brand, when the bees fill them with honey. On some cool morning I scrape all the propolis from them, and after I am through with my honey, they look as clean and neat as when I prepared them for the bees, except the nice, clean honey that adorns the inside of them. How often have I heard this expression made when I have been exhibiting the honey for the market: "That is the cleanest and whitest honey I ever saw!"

Now, fellow bee-keepers, it is just as easy to prepare your honey clean as to pack it in a haphazard shape, as many of the bee-keepers do in this part of the country, and I suppose all over the United States. I know very well a bee-keeper, who, for the last six years, has had no honey to speak of, and a few days before I took my honey to Guthrie Centre he brought his from the southern part of the county, but all he asked was 12½ cents. The groceryman told him that he would buy it, if he would clean the propolis from the sections, so at it he went, in the store. Think of it, the thermometer registering 90°, and an experienced apiarist in a grocery store cleaning sections of honey! If it had been down to about 50°, I think the groceryman would have had a nice lot of groceries to sell customers afterwards.

It is not surprising to me that such men as the one described "know it all;" and Dr. Miller's little book entitled "A Year Among the Bees," is of not much force to them. No; if they had read it, they would have known better than to have been scraping sections on a hot day.

Coon Rapids, Iowa, Aug. 13, 1892.

## Bee-Feeding and Bee-Feeders.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Why bees shall be fed, when they shall be fed, what they shall be fed, and how it shall be done, are all points that will bear discussion. There is no time of the year when bees *may* not need feeding to keep from starving. There is one time of the year when it *ought* never to be necessary to feed, and that is in the winter.

Modern bee-culture, with its small hives, reversible frames, divisible, interchangeable brood cases, contraction of the brood-nest, and honey extractors, has made it easy to rob the bees of their hard-earned stores, that it is often overdone, and then the act is followed by a neglect to furnish, by feeding sugar, enough stores to last the bees until they can again visit "the flowers that bloom in the spring." The man who is sufficiently acquainted with himself to understand his failings in this direction, ought to use large hives, and never take a drop of honey from the brood-chamber.

So seldom ought it to be necessary to feed bees in winter, that Bro. Hill, of the *Guide*, took me to task quite severely because I told in "Advanced Bee-Culture," how the work ought to be done when by some hook or crook the bees had gone into the cellar short of stores.

### WINTER FEEDING OF BEES.

The best method of feeding bees in winter is to give them a frame of honey. If all of the honey is in the hives, look over all of the colonies, or a sufficient number of them to find combs of honey to give the starving colonies. It is well known that all colonies do not consume the same amount of stores, and the variation is so great that it often happens that enough combs of honey may be spared from those that have plenty to supply the needy.

If no honey is available, and some colonies *must* be fed, a candy made of granulated sugar is the best substitute. It may be caked in shallow dishes, and

the thin cakes laid over the bees and covered with enameled cloth and two or three thicknesses of old carpet. Or the candy may be "run" directly into the frames, and the frames hung in the hives adjoining the clusters of bees. "Good" candy is also recommended for this purpose. Thin boards are tacked to one side of an empty brood-frame, thus forming a shallow tray. It is then filled with candy, and the other side covered with boards except a small space at the top, which is left for the bees to enter.

### SPRING FEEDING OF BEES.

After the bees are placed upon the summer stands it is better that there be sufficient food in the combs so that feeding will not be necessary until settled warm weather has come. Right here is where I believe that bee-keepers have made their mistake in practicing stimulative spring feeding—they feed too early. All that the bees need is plenty of food already in the combs, and protection from extremes of temperature. Brood-rearing needs no encouragement at this stage of the programme. The vitality of the bees should be preserved and reserved until it can be used to the best advantage.

If brood-rearing is commenced in earnest in time to bring the colony up to its maximum strength at the beginning of the main honey harvest, it is better than to have it reach this pitch earlier in the season. After the season has advanced until warm, pleasant weather is the rule, and the first "brood" has hatched out, and the bees have commenced to boom, then is the time to *keep them booming* by protection and by feeding when there is not enough honey coming in to do this.

After brood-rearing has commenced in real earnest, there ought to be no check. On the contrary, it ought to go on increasing, reaching its maximum at the opening of the main harvest. Where the harvest comes early, and is of short duration, as is the case where it comes from clover alone, there is no hope of success unless the colonies are in prime condition at the opening of the harvest, and in all earnestness let me ask you, are there more potent agencies in bringing about this result than protection, and feeding when necessary?

### STYLE OF SPRING FEEDERS.

I am not sure what style of feeder is best for spring stimulative feeding. By the way, I do not like the word "stimu-

lative" as applied to this kind of feeding. I would feed simply to take the place of the natural honey-flow when the latter fails.

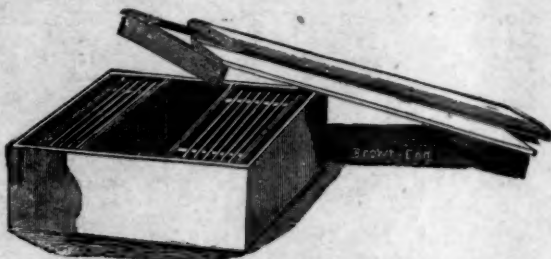
A feeder ought to possess the following points: It should allow the apiarist to learn if it needs filling without its being removed. It should allow of re-filling without coming in contact with the bees. It should not be accessible to robbers, nor attract their attention. I doubt if there is any advantage in a feeder that places the food in *close* contact with the cluster. If the weather is so cool, or the colony so weak in numbers that the bees will not leave the cluster to visit the feeder, I have my doubts as to the advisability of feeding.

The Heddon feeder is the first one that I ever saw that I thought enough of to make any use. It is exactly the size of the top of the hive, and the bees come up at the openings on either side.

within range, but the difficulty is that if a spell of cool weather prevents the bees from flying, no food is brought in at a time when it is most needed. Besides this, the colonies that stand the most in need of feeding are quite apt to be the ones that take the least. With open-air feeding I have seen the combs of some colonies fill up, and white bur-combs appear on the tops of the frames, while other colonies would show scarcely a trace of any feed brought in.

The fact that honey contains nitrogenous matter would lead one to think that it would be the best food to give colonies that were heavily engaged in brood-rearing, but when there is an abundance of pollen in the hive, or being brought in, as is usually the case in this locality, sugar, at the present prices, is decidedly the kind of food.

More honey can be secured by giving the bees an abundance of room in the



THE "NEW HEDDON" FEEDER.

They pass over and down between the perpendicular slats, the upper edges of which are "bee-space" below the cover. The reservoir is in the center, and just over it a part of the cover slides back in grooves to allow the feeder to be filled. The inside partitions, next the reservoir, reach the cover, but do not *quite* reach the bottom of the feeder. This allows the feed to pass under the partitions and rise up between the thin slats. While this feeder is pre-eminently adapted for the feeding back of extracted honey to secure the completion of unfinished sections, or for feeding bees for winter, I know of no reason why it is not just as suitable for the spring feeding of which we are talking, as is any other feeder.

The Heddon feeder will answer as well as any for an open-air feeder; but, after giving this style of feeding a pretty fair trial upon several occasions, I cannot give it a very warm approval. In my apiary there were no other bees

supers to the very end of the harvest. This results in a larger proportion of unfinished sections, but from the "feeding back" of about 16,000 pounds of extracted honey, I know that these sections can be finished up at a profit.

#### FALL FEEDING OF BEES.

Fall feeding, to give the bees an abundance for winter, is the next kind of feeding that demands attention, and for this purpose I think that nearly all will agree that sugar is the best food. Instead of trying to get a bounty on honey because there is one on sugar, let us try getting all of the honey possible from the bees, replacing it with the cheaper and safer sugar. Let us so manage the bees that the close of the season finds them destitute, because we have taken away the 10-cent honey, and it can be replaced with 3-cent syrup.

Let me digress here enough to say that most bee-keepers dread feeding,



because this part of bee-keeping has been given less attention than some of the other branches; they have not been educated to feed, and have not the proper arrangement for doing the work.

Most bee-keepers, when obliged to feed, make the syrup in small quantities, perhaps on the kitchen stove, and then do the feeding with anything that can be picked up. There must be some kind of a tank on a stove in the honey-house. This stove may be a wood-stove, or it may be gasoline or kerosene. I have always used the latter. The tank must be large enough to make a large quantity of feed at one time. The tank that I used held 100 pounds.

There must be a gate at the bottom to draw off the feed. To carry it to the hives, a large watering pot is a good thing. Then have feeders of such a style, and so arranged that it is only necessary to walk along and slide back the covers and pour in the feed. The Heddon feeder will hold as much as 15 pounds. Two fillings would be sufficient to supply any colony with stores for winter. When feeding is made a *business*, and everything is properly arranged, it loses its annoying features, and becomes as pleasant as any apiarian work.

Sugar syrup for winter ought to be about the consistency of thin honey, and about one-fifth honey added to prevent granulation.

Feeding ought not to be delayed later than September. I have fed earlier than this, but found no advantage in so doing. If done in time for the bees to seal the stores, it is sufficient.

If feeding has been delayed until it is so cool weather that the bees are not inclined to leave the cluster, they may be fed by putting some rather hot feed in the feeder and setting it *under* the hive, when the heat from the feed will rouse up the bees and they will come down and take the feed; but feeding ought not to be neglected until this plan is necessary.

#### HOW MUCH HONEY TO FEED.

To know how much honey to feed, take enough combs from the hives to fill a hive. Extract the honey. Put them in an empty hive, and weigh all together. Add from 3 to 5 pounds for the bees. Weigh each colony, deduct the weight of hives and combs, and the remainder will show about how much honey is in the hives. For out-door wintering, I feed until there are 20

pounds in each hive; for in-doors, I give 15 pounds. Very large colonies might need more. Better have too much than too little.—*Bee-Keepers' Review*.

Flint, Mich.

### The Honey-Bees of Ceylon.

W. W. LYON.

Here is what Sir Samuel Baker says about the honey-bee in his "Eight Years Wandering in Ceylon:"

#### VARIETIES OF CEYLON HONEY-BEES.

"The honey-bees are of four very distinct varieties, each of which forms its nest on a different principle. The largest and most extensive honey-gatherer is the 'bambara.' This is nearly as large as a hornet, and it forms its nest upon the bough of a tree, from which it hangs like a Cheshire cheese, being about the same thickness, but 5 or 6 inches greater in diameter.

"The honey of this bee is not so much esteemed as that from the smaller varieties, as the flavor partakes too strongly of the particular flower which the bee has frequented; thus, in different seasons, the honey varies in flavor, and is sometimes so highly aperient that it must be used with very much caution. This property is, of course, derived from the flower which the bee prefers at that particular season.

"The wax of the comb is the purest and whitest of any kind produced in Ceylon. So partial are these bees to particular flowers, that they migrate from place to place, at different periods, in quest of flowers which are then in bloom.

"This is a very wonderful and inexplicable arrangement of Nature, when it is considered that some flowers which particularly attract these migrations only blossom once in seven years. This is the case at Newera Ellia, where the nillo blossom induces such a general rush of this particular bee to the district, that the jungles are swarming with them in every direction, although during the six preceding years hardly a bee of the kind is to be met with.

"There are many varieties of the nillo. These vary from a tender dwarf-plant to the tall and heavy stem, to the common nillo, which is nearly as thick as a man's arm, and about 20 feet high.

"The next honey-gatherer is very similar in size and appearance to our

common hive-bee in England. This variety forms its nest in hollow trees, and in holes in rocks. Another bee, similar in appearance, but not more than half the size, suspends a most delicate comb to the twigs of a tree. This nest is no larger than an orange, but the honey of the two latter varieties is of the finest quality, and quite equal in flavor to the famed 'miel vert,' of the Isle de Barbon, although it has not the delicate green tint which is so much esteemed in the latter.

"The last of the Ceylon bees is the most tiny, although an equally industrious worker. It is a little smaller than our common house-fly, and builds its diminutive nest in the hollow of a tree, where the entrance to its mansion is a hole no larger than would be made by a lady's stiletto.

"It would be a natural supposition that so delicate an insect would produce a honey of corresponding purity, but, instead of the expected treasure, we find a thick, black, and rather pungent molasses."

Norris, Ills.

## Arranging Honey in Store Windows.

EMMA WILSON.

I feel very much aggrieved, and my special grievance is with commission men this time. I wonder why they don't make their honey look a little more attractive. In passing down South Water Street, Chicago, I saw very little, if any, honey that looked very tempting. Perhaps I don't know very much about the circumstances, and it may be they were making the very best display they could with what they had on hand. It is very easy to find fault.

However, I know that one house might have done better, for they had some very nice honey up-stairs, while the display in the window was very poor. The room up-stairs was dark, and the honey could be seen only by scratching a match, or by the use of a lamp. The reason given for not having a better display down-stairs was, that they were expecting a very much nicer lot of honey in a few days, and were waiting for that.

It may be that it was a very inopportune time to visit. Perhaps they were all waiting, expecting something nicer. I hope so, I am sure. I hope they got it, too, and made their windows look so

nice with it that people passing felt they wanted some of the honey right away.

I know that commission men have a great many obstacles to contend with, and not the least of these is a lack of room. With much of the honey seen, the fault was not with the commission men, as no amount of painstaking on their part could have made it look attractive. I only wondered if it was the best they had on hand. If so, the trouble was with the producers, and they were to blame for sending it to market in such shape, and ought not to complain if they did not get a good price for it, as much of it could not have gone any higher than fourth grade by either the Chicago or the Albany grading.

To be sure, some sections in some of the cases might have passed for first grade, if they had not been mixed with the others. Some cases shown were mostly nice, white honey, but several sections containing a good deal of pollen had been put in. There were other cases containing sections of beautiful white comb and honey, but a few of the sections were soiled, and a few containing honey-dew had been put in.

Now, the commission man was not to blame if he did not get a good price for that honey. Putting the bad in with the good did not bring the bad up to a higher grade, but did bring the good down to a lower grade, and the producer has no right to expect the commission man to assort his honey for him, putting it in the grade where it belongs. He must do that for himself, or be willing to take the lower price his honey will bring on account of the shape in which it is put up.

I must say my fingers fairly ached to have some good honey with which to arrange some of those windows, to make them look attractive. When we get our honey ready for market, we take a great deal of pains to pile it up to look nice just for our own gratification, although it is going to stay there only a few days, and its looking nice will make no difference in the price to us. Last year we piled the cases all around the sides of the honey-room, glass side facing us, and, when ready to ship, we had a room completely walled with honey; and unless you have tried it, you have no idea how nice it looked. Of course, commission men have not the same chance, as they have not sufficient room; but couldn't they do something toward it?—*Gleanings*.

Marengo, Ills.

## The Season in Central Iowa.

O. B. BARROWS.

Unless we have a fall flow of honey, which has not come yet, this part of Iowa will have an exceedingly light crop of surplus honey. We had an exceedingly fine flow of white clover honey from about the middle of June until about July 23, and during that time two or three days of linden or basswood. Now, why is there not a large surplus? Because we did not have the bees to gather it.

To illustrate: I put 100 colonies of bees into the cellar the last of November, 1891, in excellent condition except having the so-called honey-dew to winter on. About Feb. 1, they became uneasy, showed signs of diarrhea—bad odor—and would crawl out and die on the cellar bottom, until about April 1 I put them out, and many of them were weak in numbers. The sun shone but one or two days in the week, and the bees would fly out and get chilled, and drop down and die.

I put the hives back into the cellar, with lots of honey in them, and when spring dwindling was over, I had 48 colonies left, but they were generally weak. By July 1 they built up and commenced swarming, and as I had the hives I let them swarm, and put them into those which had comb built and considerable honey.

Well, the white clover and basswood flows were both over by July 23, and I don't think I have over 800 pounds of surplus honey, while some years I have had over 5,000 pounds.

Jacob Moore, who lives four miles east, put 112 colonies into the cellar, and had 43 left, with a surplus now of perhaps 1,000 pounds, where he has had some seasons 8,000 pounds. Mr. Pinkerton may have a little over 1,000 pounds of comb and extracted honey, while one year he had 11,000 pounds.

Mr. J. W. Sanders lost nearly all of his bees, and does not expect any surplus honey.

My hives do not weigh quite as much to-day as they did on July 24, which shows that the white clover and linden bloom are over, and that the fall flow has not begun, and possibly may not begin this year. I am inclined to think that what is true of central Iowa will apply to the large part of the State.

This part of Iowa has not yet secured one-fourth of a crop of honey. This place (Marshalltown) has a population

of about 10,000, with 12 or 15 groceries, and all the honey I have seen was what I sold one of them (about 40 pounds).

Farmers who keep a few bees have lost about all of them, and it is only a few who pay considerable attention to bee-keeping, that have any bees left. I see most of the bee-men living in this county, every few days, and hear from many outside of the county.

During the early part of the season I spend most of my time with my bees, and know whether they are gaining or losing in weight. I keep a record, and know my bees nearly as well as a farmer knows his horses or cattle as to pedigree.

We may get a fall flow of honey yet—it is what we are all looking for, but it has not begun yet. The colonies are slowly growing lighter in weight. Of course, some farmers may have half a dozen colonies near a buckwheat patch, that are gathering a little honey, but put 100 colonies near that same patch, and the honey gathered from it would not be perceptible.

Marshalltown, Iowa, Aug. 16, 1892.

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### Convention Notices.

**COLORADO.**—The Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold their "Honey-Day" in Longmont, Colo., on Sept. 28th, 1892.  
Littleton, Colo. H. KNIGHT, Sec.

**WISCONSIN.**—The Southwestern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next annual meeting at Roscobel, Grant Co., Wis., on Jan. 13 and 14, 1893. All members of the Association are requested to be present as the following officers are to be elected: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Sec., and Treasurer. Blank Reports will be sent each member, for the year 1892, with instructions. A cordial invitation is extended to all bee-keepers, and especially to those that would like to join with us. Each member will be notified at least one month before the meeting.  
Roscobel, Wis. EDWIN PIKE, Pres.

**Bee Journal Posters**, printed in two colors, will be mailed free upon application. They may be used to advantage at Fairs over Bee and Honey Exhibits. We will send sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL to be used in connection with the Posters in securing subscribers. Write a week before the Fair, telling us where to send them. We would like to have a good agent at every Fair to be held this year. Here is a chance for a live man—or woman.



**CONVENTION DIRECTORY.***Time and place of meeting.*

1892.  
Sept. 7, 8.—Nebraska, at Lincoln, Nebr.  
L. D. Stilson, Sec., York, Nebr.

Oct. 7.—Utah, at Salt Lake City, Utah.  
John C. Swaner, Sec., Salt Lake City, Utah.

1893.  
Jan. 13, 14.—S. W. Wisconsin, at Boscobel, Wis.  
Edwin Pike, Pres., Boscobel, Wis.

**In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—THE EDITORS.**

**North American Bee-Keepers' Association**  
PRESIDENT—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.  
SECRETARY—W. Z. Hutchinson.... Flint, Mich

**National Bee-Keepers' Union.**

PRESIDENT—James Heddon... Dowagiac, Mich.  
SEC'Y AND MANAGER—T. G. Newman, Chicago.

## SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

**REPORTS, PROSPECTS, ETC.**

**Do not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper with business matters, unless it can be torn apart without interfering with either part of the letter.**

**A Glorious Honey Season.**

We have had a glorious honey season here. I have taken 3,300 pounds so far from 46 colonies, spring count, and it is still coming. I have also increased my number of colonies to 100.

WALTER HARMER.

Chief, Mich., Aug. 24, 1892.

**Good Honey Season So Far.**

This has been a good honey season so far. There was the best crop of white clover in this part of the country that was ever known, and the bees stored surplus honey from the middle of June to the present time, excepting about three weeks that the weather was very dry; but we are having plenty of rain now, and the prospect for a good honey-flow this fall is very good. Last fall I had 7 colonies to winter, and lost 2, but they were weak in the fall. I have 12 strong colonies now. I winter my bees on the summer stands, and use the

Langstroth hive. It was very wet here last spring, and so cold that the bees did not get to work any on the fruit bloom, but they made up for lost time on the white clover.

CHARLES SECKMAN.  
Saltillo, Nebr., Aug. 22, 1892.

**Good Crop from Clover and Basswood.**

The Tennessee correspondent of the BEE JOURNAL that predicted a failure of the honey crop for the vicinity of Glenwood, Iowa, was away off. We have had a good crop from clover and basswood. The flow from fall flowers is just commencing, and the prospect is good.

E. W. FITZER.  
Glenwood, Iowa, Aug. 22, 1892.

**Bees and Honey-Plants in Nebraska.**

My bees did well enough after the cold, wet weather, of which we had so much last spring. So far I find the rape the most profitable honey-plant that we can raise here. I did not get a plant of the Spider or Simpson honey-plant. I planted seed of both. The rape is the most sure to grow, as it is an oily seed, and grows fast. I think my third sowing will come to bloom in a week or so. The white clover dries up in dry weather, and on the alfalfa the bees have not worked yet. The Colorado folks claim that the bees work on it there, and store nice white honey from it. I have a nice patch of Russian sunflowers but my bees seem to care very little about it as long as they have rape or buckwheat to work on.

GOTTLIEB BALLMER.  
Gothenburg, Nebr., Aug. 22, 1892.

**Fine Honey-Flow—Styles of Hives.**

We have had a fine honey-flow for the past 30 days, and our bees have made good use of the time. My colonies that were set aside for comb honey now average 60 pounds each, and those worked for extracted honey average 90 pounds. Our sumac began to bloom on July 20. It has given the bees all the work they could do, and it seems to be a favorite bloom among all the rest, as they left white clover and various other blooms, and all went for the sumac, which will last about ten days longer. Golden-rod is beginning to bloom, and is plentiful, though I have never seen a bee at work on it.

My regular style of hives are as fol-

lows:  $17\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $14\frac{1}{4}$ , and 10 inches deep, and take 11 frames,  $12\frac{1}{4}$ -x $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches. For experiment I have two that are shallower that take frames  $12\frac{1}{4}$ x6 inches. I find that the shallow hive is the best for comb honey. The bees go into the sections earlier than they do in the deep hives. I have two other hives with frames only  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches deep, with only 11 frames, that are giving more section honey than those  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches deep. I have other styles for experimenting, and will give results later in the season.

W. M. SCRUGGS.

Tracy City, Tenn., Aug. 19, 1892.

#### Stored a Lot of Surplus Honey.

I have 5 colonies which are doing well, as are all the bees in this locality. They have stored quite a lot of surplus white clover honey, and heart's-ease has just commenced to bloom. I sowed 9 acres of buckwheat. All we need now is a good rain; then we will have a good fall crop. Bees are stronger than they were.

JOHN H. RUPP.

Washington, Kans., Aug. 22, 1892.

#### Report of the Season So Far.

I lost 3 colonies of bees last winter, and started in the spring with 24. They have increased to 45, and have already given me a surplus of 700 pounds of honey, 200 of which is comb honey. I expect to take 300 or 400 pounds of comb honey yet, which is still on the hives, and I think it will be capped by the time frost comes.

S. LINDERSMITH.

Faribault, Minn., Aug. 19, 1892.

#### Crop Almost an Entire Failure.

We have almost had an entire failure in getting any honey this summer. It has been the worst year for bees in this part of the country that I ever experienced. So far I have taken about 16 pounds of honey. There has been so much rain, and it seems that my bees could not get much honey when we had fair weather. They gathered just about honey enough to keep them going, so I did not have to feed any to keep them alive. They gathered just about enough to keep the queens laying, and the bees are in good condition to catch the golden-rod bloom, which is beginning to bloom; and the asters, which will be in full bloom in a few weeks, I hope to get

some surplus honey from those two flowers. If not, John D. A. Fisher, wife and babies will have no honey to sweeten there buckwheat cakes next winter.

JOHN D. A. FISHER.

Woodside, N. C., Aug. 16, 1892.

#### Nice Honey from Raspberry.

I bought 16 colonies of black bees in box-hives, and transferred them to Quinby hives last spring. I put the sections on when the raspberry began to blossom, from which I got a nice lot of comb honey. I took 46 one-pound sections from each of my 3 best colonies, and it was nice. I will tally one for that plant. I took off the first honey on June 29, and have now taken off 466 pounds, with 644 sections still in the hives, and nearly all full. I am putting in frames to get some extra combs built for next spring's early feeding, to fill the hives with young bees for the raspberry flow of honey. I have had no swarms. From my best hive I have taken 98 sections, with 28 on yet. There are lots of bees around me, nearly all in box-hives, and they have not stored any honey, or swarmed much.

J. A. DELAMARTER.

East Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1892.



COMBED AND EXTRACTED.

#### Honey Marketing and Prices.

Many have advised to sell all our honey at home, and have nothing at all to do with those terrible "middlemen." Well, it is all right to sell all the honey we can at a fair price, to the neighbors, or to grocers in the nearest towns, but many of us are so situated that we cannot dispose of a great deal in that way, and it often happens that such parties will want to buy at prices far below market value. We have known people to sell their product for about one-half what it was worth, and then congratulate themselves that they had beaten the middleman out of his commission.

As to the time of marketing the surplus, we will say, don't be in any hurry, especially if you have fine goods to offer. Of course, it is best to sell as soon as we can, when we can get fair prices. In-

deed, we usually find the early market the best. Somehow, new honey in nice, clean sections, is a great attraction, and usually meets with ready sales. Owing to the great scarcity of fruit this year, we should insist on a good price, certainly not less than 17 cents per pound at wholesale. That is by no means high, as we have sold honey at 40 cents a pound years ago when wages were much lower than now. This price will certainly not make bee-keepers very rich soon, when we remember that it is the first honey of any consequence we have had for three years.

Then, if we commence selling our fine white honey at a low price, what can we expect to get for the late crop, that will be darker, and not so good? Better to put away a liberal allowance for the family, for the bee-keeper should have a supply for his family and for company at all times.

One point we want to make: When honey is sent to market, be sure that it is in nice shape, and packed so it will not get damaged. Scrape each section of all the propolis, and pack in neat, new cases. If you have a lot of the paper, such as the Dadants pack between their comb foundation, it is just the thing to wrap the sections of honey in. If the sections are thus wrapped, a shipping case will stand much more jarring and rough handling than otherwise, besides keeping out the dust, and showing that some care has been taken in preparing it for market.

Some have advised packing the sections upside down in the shipping cases, claiming that they will stand more rough handling than when packed as they stood on the hives. This is true, if not built down to the bottom; but the trouble from leaking, from the unsealed cells, greatly overbalances all the advantages, so we pack all right-side-up, and have but little complaint on account of breakage.—C.H. DIBBERN, in *Plowman*.

#### Moths Kept Out with Salt.

The best way to keep out moth is by the use of salt. Put in the salt as you put away your combs. Hold the combs in your left hand, take the right hand and throw it against the comb. Be sure and get it all over both sides, and put in a tight box and a dry place. It must be dry, or the salt may melt and injure the combs. When ready to use again, shake out the salt a little. Some salt won't harm your bees. I have tried many ways, and found it the best.

Of course if your combs are already filled with living moth, it will do very little good. This is only a prevention. Always have a double-story hive, bees can be better taken care of with a double-story hive. Keep your colonies to work as much as possible, by extracting or giving plenty of room, not too much at a time. Give it to them as they need it.—F. HENRY, in the *Western Rural*.

#### Carniolan Bees a Dark Race.

Frank Benton, in a long article in the *Apiculturist*, admits that there are a few yellow bees in Carniola, but explains that they were brought in, by a system of migratory bee-keeping, from neighboring provinces. Mr. Benton says that he regards the Carniolans as a distinct and well established type—one of the dark races, and neither the history of bee-keeping in Carniola, nor his observations while traveling and residing there and breeding Carniolans extensively, would lead him to think that pure Carniolans were other than dark-colored bees. As I said a year or more ago, the so-called golden Carniolans get their color from the admixture of yellow blood.—*Bee-Keepers' Review*.

#### Uniting Small Colonies.

During an abundant flow of honey, those hives where little activity is manifest should be examined, and their condition ascertained. Open early in the morning or late in the evening, when but few bees are flying. A hive which has but few bees, and is queenless this month, is not worth saving; better take care of the comb to prevent its being destroyed by the larvæ of the bee-moth, and unite the bees with an after-swarm. Perform the operation as follows:

In early morning or late evening, remove all the combs but one or two, and confine these to one side of the hive by a division-board. Prepare another hive containing a like swarm in the same way. When the bees have become accustomed to the side of their hive, place the comb in the prepared hive, when the two swarms will soon communicate at the entrance, or across the division-board. The queenless bees will ascertain that their neighbors have a queen, and the other colony that their new tenants have honey. Friendly relations will be soon established, and a strong colony be the happy result.—Mrs. L. HARRISON, in *Orange Judd Farmer*.





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The following Quotations are for Saturday, August 27th, 1892 :

**CHICAGO, ILLS.**—We have inquiries for white 1-lbs. comb honey, and quote it at 16c. for best grade; amber comb at 14c. Good demand for extracted, at 7@8c. Beeswax, 26c.

**CINCINNATI, OHIO.**—The demand is good for extracted at 5@8c. Demand is slow for comb honey, at 12@15c. for best white.

Beeswax is in slow demand, at 23@25c. for good to choice yellow.

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Demand is moderate, and supply reduced, with no more glassed 1-lb. nor paper cartons, 1-lb. We quote: Comb, 1-lb., 14@15c. Extracted—Basswood, 7@7½c; buckwheat, 5½@6½; Mangrove, 88@75c per gal. Good demand for dark extracted honey. Beeswax, in fair supply, with small demand, at 26@27c.

**DETROIT, MICH.**—Best white comb honey 12@13c.; but little left to sell. Extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax, 26@27c.

**SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.**—Demand is quiet as old crop is nearly exhausted and new crop not in yet. We quote: Extracted, 5½@6 cts. Comb, 1-lbs., 10@11c.; 2-lbs., 6@8c. Beeswax —24@25c.

**BOSTON, MASS.**—Demand is light. White 1-lbs., 13@15c. No 2-lbs. on hand. No Beeswax on hand. Extracted, 7@8c. Demand is light for all.

**MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**—This Market is now dull in general, though some is being worked off, but mostly at cut prices. Fancy white, 15@17c., 1-lb. sections; dark, 8@10c. Extracted white, 7@8c.; dark, 5@6c.

**KANSAS CITY, MO.**—Old honey is wholly cleaned up, both extracted and comb. New crop will be in about July 10, here.

**ALBANY, NEW YORK.**—No receipts of new comb yet, but some call for mixed at 13@14c. Light, 15@16c.; dark, 12@13c. Extracted is in good demand at 7@9c. Beeswax—26@30c. according to quality and style.

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